

INO

INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of mens heads and horses manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane,
The meteor fits. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age. *Pope.*

INNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from innoxious*.] Harmlessly.

Animals, that can *innoxiously* digest these poisons, become

antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INNOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from innoxious*.] Harmlessness.

INNUEENDO. *n. f.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique

hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forb-

bid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon

all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand,

owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,

Your hints that Stella is no chicken;

Your *innuendo's*, when you tell us,

That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNUMERABLE. *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumérabilis*, Lat.] Not

to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance

To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways

You have for dignities. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,

Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs

Hide me where I may never see them more. *Milton.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be

longer than the other by *innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

INNUMERABLY. *adv.* [*from innumerable*.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *adj.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be

counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little chearing,

In this clofe dungeon of *innumeros* boughs. *Milton.*

I take the wood,

And in thick shelter of *innum'rous* boughs,

Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* [*inoculo*, in and *oculus*, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another

stock; to practise inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all

How to ingraft, how to inoculate. *Mary's Virg. Georg.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree; in-

oculate therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,

To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate. *Dryden.*

2. To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock, but we shall relish

of it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,

For tender plants t' inoculate. *Cleveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,

Inoculate carnation. *Cleveland.*

INOCULATION. *n. f.* [*inoculatio*, Lat. from *inoculare*.]

1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon

oranges and jalmimes. In order to perform it, be provided

with a sharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and some sound

bals-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees

you would propagate, chuse a smooth part of the stock; then

with your knife make an horizontal cut cros the rind of the

stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards

about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be care-

ful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having

cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remain-

ing, make a cros cut about half an inch below the eye, and

with your knife pull off that part of the wood

which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of

the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their

eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of

the stock with the flat haft of your pen-knife clear to the wood,

thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and

the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belong-

ing to the bud which may be too long; and so having exactly

fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round with bals-

mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to

the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.

The March following cut off the stock three inches above the

bud, sloping it, that the wet may pass off: to this part of the

stock, above the bud, fasten the shoot which proceeds from

the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out;

but this must continue no longer than one year, after which it

must be cut off close above the bud, that the stock may be co-

vered thereby. *Mil'er.*

INO

In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be in-

grafted all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation. *Howe.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of

the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the unin-

fect, in hopes of procuring a milder fort than what frequent-

ly comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by inoculation, that the smallest quantity of the

matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbutn.*

INOCULATOR. *n. f.* [*from inoculare*.]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been

at the head of the inoculators. *Friend's Hist. of Physick.*

INODORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind

coloured. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INODOROUS. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent; not af-

fecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, insipid, *inodo-*

rous liquor. *Arbutnot on Alliments.*

INOFFENSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *offensus*.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensus*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our con-

duct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we

shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Roger's Sermons.*

2. Giving no pain; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, diverting

their thoughts, or mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances

with it, must be used, 'till it be grown *inoffensive* to them. *Le.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape

She crushes, *inoffensive* moist. *Milton.*

With whate'er gall thou set'st thyself to write,

Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,

Gives signs of gratulation. *Phillips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode

of speech.

From hence a passage broad,

Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton's Paradi. Lost.*

INOFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [*from inoffensive*.] Without appearance

of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from inoffensive*.] Harmlessness;

freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *officius*.] Not civil; not attentive

to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE. *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Latin.] Unseasonable; in-

convenient.

INORDINACY. *n. f.* [*from inordinate*.] Irregularity; disorder.

It is safer to use *inordination*.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so

in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's

designation. *Government of the Tongue.*

INORDINATE. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; dis-

orderly; deviating from right.

These people at first were wisely brought to acknowledge

allegiance to the kings of England; but being straight left unto

their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were

taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence raise

At last distemp'rd, discontented thoughts;

Vain hopes, vain arms, *inordinate* desires, *Milton.*

Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride.

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of

spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INORDINATELY. *adv.* [*from inordinate*.] Irregularly; not

rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is pre-

sently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

INORDINATENESS. *n. f.* [*from inordinate*.] Want of regula-

rity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION. *n. f.* [*from inordinate*.] Irregularity; devia-

tion from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to

clear a lye from that intrinsic *inordination* and deviation from

right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was

absolutely and universally sinful. *South's Sermons.*

INORGANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *organical*.] Void of organs or

instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical* parts of

matter. *Locke.*

TO INOSCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Lat.] To unite by

apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the ball of

the eye, and to the præcordia also in some measure, by *in-*

osculation with one of its nerves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INOSCULATION. *n. f.* [*from inosculation*.] Union by conjugation

of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculations* of all the

several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Ke-*

QUEST.

2

INQ

INQUEST. *n. f.* [*enqueste*, French; *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand

inquest begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing

good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them is given

in? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. [In law] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual

trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for

in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as

each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact,

it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, im-

panelled by the sheriff for the purpose, and as they bring in

their verdict so judgment passes: for the judge faith, the jury

finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. For

the *inquest* in criminal causes, see JURY. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must

make after science. *South's Sermons.*

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.]

Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance

abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him

at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Watson.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken,

and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mo-

bility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment

'till it attain the former position. *Watson.*

'T he youthful hero, with returning light,

Rose anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] To pollute; to

corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, and

that venomous food so *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that

they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

INQUINATION. *n. f.* [*inquinati*, Lat. from *inquinate*.] Corrup-

tion; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so

infected with the old received theories, as they are mere in-

quinations of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies,

is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquination*, or incon-

coction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

INQUIRABLE. *adj.* [*from inquire*.] That of which inquiry

or inquest may be made.

TO INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*inquire*, French; *inquire*, Latin.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any

occasion.

You have oft *inquir'd*

After the shepherd that complain'd of love. *Shakespeare.*

We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Gen.*

They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it